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WARSAW PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET

AU281822 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member countries took place between 27 and 28 January in Bucharest. Our country's delegation was led by Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs. The heads of the respective countries' delegations to the Madrid meeting were also present. On this occasion, the sides exchanged views on the resumption of the Madrid meeting of participant states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meeting proceeded in a friendly, working atmosphere. At the end of the proceedings, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, met and had a friendly talk with the participating delegations. Ambassadors of the respective countries to Bucharest were also present.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1447 GMT on 28 January reports: "The GDR was represented by Bernhard Weugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs."

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 January 83 states: "Jozef Wiejacz represented the Polish side."

[Prague CTK in English at 1930 GMT on 28 January reports: "Czechoslovakia was represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Roman Narozny."]

WARSAW: COMPROMISE IN GENEVA STILL POSSIBLE

LD271738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Krzysztof Wojna commentary]

[Text] After a Christmas break, Paul Nitze and Yuriy Kvitsinskiy will sit down today in Geneva at the negotiating table to conduct the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the reduction of nuclear medium-range weapons and the so-called Euromissiles. These are the most important negotiations not just of 1983, but of the whole postwar era. If they do not end in agreement, West Europe, armed with an extra 572 nuclear missiles will be transformed into a U.S. nuclear base. For the Soviet Union this will mean the need for further armaments in order to equal the growth in the West's missile forces. Because the issue does not concern tanks or rifles but nuclear warheads, of which each can wipe out hundreds of thousands of people, we will all find ourselves on the verge of mass annihilation. The point now is not grand politics but the existence of each one of us.

This is the tragic truth that is so difficult to accept because we live on an exceptionally peaceful continent. The West is too rich to want war; it has to much too lose. The East has never though about waging war; striving for peace constitutes the foundations of socialism. But there are more and more bombs. Why? The mechanism of it is quite simple. The West, primarily the main power on the other side of the barricade, the United States, has always strived to gain the upper hand. Trying to gain the upper hand began the day World War II ended when the Soviet Union, exhausted by the terrible struggle, was still mourning its dead. That was when the arms race began, while it was said that times of peace were the result of the balance of power.

In the West, the arming continued, always in the name of the defense of democracy and freedom. The fact that there was room in the system of Western values for the fascist Greek colonels, Salazar of Portugal, and Franco of Spain, to say nothing of the South American dictatorships, had little significance. Arming continued aimed at gaining advantage over the Soviet Union. However, for a long time now the West has not had an advantage that would allow it to think about winning a war. All it could do was escalate the arms race. Thus, as described by a French political science specialist, the balance of terror made room for the terror of balance.

The talks in Geneva have been going on for 14 months and their only success is that they have not been given up. Signals from Washington give no great hope, but in the ranks of the Western allies of the United States there is a clear growth in the level of anxiety. Perhaps the knowledge of how close we are to the verge of annihilation will also reach the Americans.

A compromise in Geneva is still possible, and the proposals of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact are still awaiting a reasonable reply.

CSSR MBFR DELEGATE INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

AU281239 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 83 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by CSSR MBFR Ambassador Emil Keblusek to CTK reporter Cestmir Slader in Vienna on 26 January: "Concrete Suggestions of the Prague Declaration; Prior to the 29th Round of Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, 26 Jan -- Prior to the beginning of the 29th round of the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which opens this Thursday in Vienna's Hofburg, Ambassador Emil Keblusek, CSSR's permanent representative to the international organizations in Vienna, granted an interview to CTK's reporter.

[Question] Although the socialist countries submitted numerous compromise proposals in Vienna, in which they substantially met the West halfway, the talks still continue to stagnate. Moreover, recently the NATO states have begun to withdraw even from those stands on which the two sides had already previously agreed; and their endeavor to insist on unrealistic and unsubstantiated demands of asymmetrical reduction was completely obvious in the last round. Can the peace proposals contained in the political declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Prague session influence the general atmosphere of the Vienna talks?

[Answer] The Prague Declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Member States contains a whole complex of proposals aimed at warding off the threat of war, above all nuclear war. It proposes measures concerning both strategic and the medium-range weapons that already are, or are still to be, deployed in Europe. The main purpose of the political declaration is to ensure a realistic limitation and reduction of armaments and armed forces. This particularly applies to the area of central Europe, where military forces that are unprecedented in history are now concentrated. The main U.S. military bases are also distributed around Europe; and U.S. allies are being forced to raise their military expenditures and to modernize their armed forces. As we know, the political declaration deals with these matters, too.

The suggestion to start direct negotiations between the Warsaw Pact member states and NATO countries on concluding a treaty on refraining from using military force and on preserving peaceful relations between the states of the two military-political groups must be considered extremely important. Should they wish it, other states of the world could also join this treaty, as participants with equal rights.

All these matters will undoubtedly influence particularly the area of central Europe that is being discussed in Vienna. The political declaration of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact countries is creating a favorable political atmosphere for achieving concrete results also at the talks in Vienna's Hofburg.

[Question] Can the proposals contained in the political declaration directly influence the Vienna negotiations?

[Answer] The political declaration contains a significant passage dealing with negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. It stresses the need to achieve progress in this negotiating forum, too. The socialist countries judge that there is every prerequisite for this. A concrete agreement should be reached in the shortest time possible -- within 1 or 2 years at the latest. The Warsaw Pact countries will be striving in every possible way to achieve this.

Another expression of good will and of the determination of countries of the socialist community is the new proposal for the Soviet Union and the United States to reduce the numbers of their troops and to limit armaments on the basis of mutual example. This step should be followed by a freezing of armed forces and armaments of all the direct participants in Vienna negotiations until the time when an agreement would be concluded, according to which all direct participants in the Vienna talks would participate in the reduction of armed forces and armaments.

I believe that this significant suggestion will be attentively studied by our partners and that their reaction will be positive. Assuming that the NATO states do not waste this offer of the Warsaw Pact member states, we could achieve the first concrete results in Vienna in a relatively short time. And these results would then become the beginning of the process of limiting and reducing armed forces and armament in central Europe -- this politically, and in the military sense, most exposed area of the world. This would naturally also influence the general atmosphere, not only in Europe, but throughout the world.

ATA: 'DEMOGOGICAL' GENEVA ARMS TALKS REOPEN

AU280943 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Jan 83

["New Round of Demagogical Talks in Geneva" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 28 (ATA) -- As the news agencies report the Soviet-American talks on the so-called "limitation of the nuclear strategic weapons in Europe" resumed in Geneva, after a 2-month interruption.

The present round of Geneva bargainings was proceeded by the direct accusations for the upset of "the military equilibrium" between the aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty and by appeal for the indispensability to preserve this equilibrium, but "to a higher level."

ENVER HOXHA ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU282031 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Summary] The 1st sitting of the 2nd session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania began today at 1700. "The deputies and invitees greeted with strong applause the entry of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and people; Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asslani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra nad Qirjako Mihali."

"Pali Miska, president of the Assembly, opened the first sitting and proposed the following agency:

"1. Report of the Council of Ministers on the 1982 plan fulfillment and budget and on the draft budget for 1983.

"2. Approval of the bills:

"A) Bill on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1983;

"B) Bill on the 1983 state budget;

"C) Bill on the State Planning Commission;

"D) Bill on some changes in connection with state social insurance;

"E) Bill on some changes in the law pertaining to the pensions of members of agricultural cooperatives;

"F) Bill on some changes in certain laws.

"G) Bill on some changes pertaining to Law No 4624 dated 24 December 1969 on the new education system.

"3. Approval of the decrees passed by the Presidium of the People's Assembly."

The agenda was unanimously approved and the Assembly went on to examine the first item. Harilla Papajorgji, chairman of the State Planning Commission, addressed the assembly, delivering the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1982 plan and budget and on the draft plan for the 1983 draft plan and budget.

The past year, Harilla Papajorgji stated, was characterized by a number of achievements in the country's dynamic development, in the progress of the country's economy and culture and in the strengthening of the country's defense. "In struggle against internal and external enemies, the pressure of the imperialist-revisionist encirclement was successfully confronted, as well as that of the profound capitalist crisis, and the invincible unity of the people around the party and its Central Committee led by Comrade Enver Hoxha was further strengthened. The unmasking and crushing of the hostile activity of the arch-agent Mehmet Shehu and his band was a victory of great importance to the party and our people."

The successes attained are based on the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the overall mobilization of the masses and the undisputed superiority of our socialist order.

"Speaking about the fulfillment of the 1982 state plan and budget, the speaker stated among other things that the overall social product, compared with 1981, was 4.4 percent higher and the national income 4.5 percent higher. Industry was further consolidated and industrial production increased 4.7 percent," a more rapid growth rate was registered in the extractive and processing industries. "The extraction of gas increased 17 percent, that of coal by 9 percent, the production of iron concentrates increased 18 percent, that of phosphorus 61 percent, the production of carbonic ferrochrome increased 40 percent, the production of copper blister increased 12 percent, and so forth. The engineering industry increased the production of machinery and equipment by 17 per cent and the production of spare parts by 10 percent.' The light and the food industry also developed rapidly and produced 5-20 percent more commodities.

"The overall agricultural production increased about 5 percent over 1981. The highest ever wheat yields were secured over the entire acreage: 27 percent quintals per hectare. The production of bread grains increased about 9 percent." An average yield of 40 quintals of wheat per hectare was secured on 60,000 hectares in the lowlands, and an average yield of 28 quintals per hectare was secured over an area covering 30,000 hectares in the hilly areas. The average corn yield was 5 quintals per hectare more than in 1981. The investments for the development of the economy and culture totaled 4.47 billion leks.

Speaking about financial results, the speaker stated that the overall income increased 9 percent. All expenditure was met adequately with the funds allocated through the budget. The well-being of the people was further raised. "Throughout the country, 50,000 people were newly employed." The price reductions announced last year benefited the population to the tune of 75 million leks. The consequences of the 17 November 1982 earthquake were eliminated in record time. All expenditures for this purpose were met by the state.

The state spent about 50 million leks in investments to assist cooperatives in the hilly and mountainous areas. Education, culture, the arts and science developed further. The health service and the communal services were further expanded. About 9,000 apartments were built by the state.

Comrade Harilla Papajorgji then dealt with the major tasks of the 1983 plan and budget. He stressed that the economy would develop at a more rapid pace than was achieved during the past 2 years. "The overall social product and the national income would increase respectively by 8.1 percent and 8.3 percent. Industrial and agricultural production taken together are expected to increase about 9 percent, investments will be about 15 percent higher and exports 16 percent higher."

Labor productivity and the state's financial incomes will also be higher. In addition to increasing industrial production, there will also be improvements in its structure. The construction, reconstruction and extension of a number of factories and plants will be continued, using about 49 percent of state investments for this purpose. Priority will continue to be given to the energy sector, particularly the oil sector. The engineering industry is expected to increase the production of machinery and equipment or 9,000 items altogether, for 173 projects to be constructed. In the light and food industry, production will be about 5 percent higher or twice more than the population growth rate.

Agriculture will be further developed. It is expected that the production of bread grains will be about 90,000 tons over and above that achieved in 1982. The production of potatoes is to increase by about 60,000 tons. Investments in agriculture will account for about 32 percent of all investments or 170 million leks more than stipulated in the 5-year plan for the current year. Most of the increase in agriculture production will be met through increased yields. The Council of Ministers has also adopted measures to intensify livestock production in 29 agricultural cooperatives in hilly and mountainous areas.

Other branches and sectors of the economy will also be developed on the basis of a vast investment program. Work will go on for the construction of about 350 projects during 1983, of which about 195 will be commissioned this year. A number of new mines will be constructed as well as a number of factories and plants. The irrigation capacity will be enlarged. New schools and hospitals will also be built. Education and culture will be further developed. Retail trade is expected to increase 7 percent.

Comrade Harilla Papajorgji then dwelt on some main directions in which the attention of the Council of Ministers will be centered in the course of the implementation of the state plan and budget.

The assembly was then addressed by Deputy Luan Muhameti, chairman of the planning and budgeting commission, who delivered a report in the name of this commission.

The first sitting was then concluded. The next sitting will take place tomorrow morning at 0800 [0700 GMT].

Session Concludes

AU291640 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Summary] The 2nd sitting of the 2nd session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly convened this morning at 0800. The deputies began the discussions on the report presented in the name of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the 1982 state plan and budget and on the draft state plan and draft budget for 1983.

Lavdosh Ahmetaj, minister of energy, dwelt on the achievements in 1982 and on the tasks facing the energy sector in 1983. He stated that numerous indicators were exceeded in 1982. "In the current year, the indexes will increase as follows: A 12 percent increase in oil extraction, 13.7 percent more electricity will be produced by the hydroelectric power plants, oil and gas drilling will increase 23.3 percent, the extraction of coal will increase 10.2 percent and the overall production will increase 3.7 percent." Scientific discipline in production must increase at all levels. Speaking about increasing electricity generating resources means also using electricity more thriftily. There have been successes in this direction, but the possibilities are greater. Production costs will be reduced by 15 million leks, compared with the previous year.

The next speaker was Naunka Bozo, deputy from Fier District, who centered her speech on the need to intensify scientific studies to increase the production of gas and oil. Stressing some weaknesses and shortcomings noted last year in this direction, she pointed out that greater efforts are needed. She also mentioned the increases made in agricultural and livestock production, despite the prolonged drought. The disseminating of advanced experience is the main direction in which cooperatives must center their efforts to fulfill the current year's tasks, which are greater than ever before.

Ferdinand Tako, deputy from Durres District, stated that industrial production in 1982 had increased by 123 million leks over 1981. Agricultural production was overfulfilled. He informed the deputies about the measures being adopted to implement the AWP Central Committee's decisions in the transportation sector. Vera Shabani and Jaho Kasemi, from Berat and Kruje Districts respectively, outlined the achievements in 1982 in their respective districts and the tasks for 1983.

Kuhret Harapi, minister of communal economy, outlined the achievements in this sector, pointing out that the 1982 plan had been fulfilled 100 percent and not one single enterprise had incurred losses. Manush Myftiu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, speaking in his capacity as Tirana District deputy, spoke about the work being done in education, science and culture to raise its qualitative level to the level required by the constant development of our economy and culture, adding that "the number of pupils in 1983 will rise to 719,000," and "the number of students will increase 14.6 percent over and above the figure stipulated in the 5-year plan." He also spoke about raising the qualitative level of culture in all its forms. He was followed by Xhevdet Kuci, deputy from Tepelene District, who outlined the achievements made in this district.

"Following a recess, the deputies and invitees greeted with applause the entry of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the beloved leader of the party and the people, and other party and state leaders." The discussions then continued.

Foto Cami, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee and deputy for this district, stressed that the 1983 state plan and budget under discussion correctly sets out the objectives to be attained. "The situation in which we are living," he stated, "make it imperative that the objectives that we have set ourselves must be attained without fail. Despite the drought and the energy shortage caused by it, despite the damage caused by the earthquake and the activity of the internal and external enemies, the achievements have been good. Productivity targets have been met, the overall social product increased 5.6 percent compared with 1981. Goods worth 16 million leks were produced over and above the plan. The plan for bread grains, vegetables, milk, eggs, grapes and other products was fulfilled. Some 6,600 people were employed for the first time." He concluded by pointing out that Tirana District accounts for one-third of the country's total industrial production and this confronts the district's workers with even greater tasks, particularly in improving the level of management, the application of new technologies and so forth.

Oswan Murati, minister of internal trade, stated in his speech that "the market was supplied with 8 percent more meat, 10-17 percent more milk and eggs, 6 percent more vegetables and so forth." Greater tasks have been set out by the working people in the trade sector for 1983. "The turnover of commodities will increase 5.2 percent." A number of other deputies also addressed the session, outlining achievements and tasks in their districts or in the sectors in which they are working.

Following the discussions of the deputies, the assembly went on to examine the second item on the agenda, pertaining to new bills presented for approval. The first bill to be passed was that pertaining to the 1983 state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, followed by the bill on the 1983 state budget.

After a recess, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, minister of finance, presented in the name of the Council of Ministers bills pertaining to the State Planning Commission, some changes in the law on social insurance, some changes in the law on pensions for members of agricultural cooperatives and a bill pertaining to the second item on the agenda.

"These bills, Comrade Qirjako Mihali stated among other things, are a continuation of the fulfillment of the important tasks set out by the historic Eight AWP Congress and by the directives of the May 1982 meeting of the Politburo and the very valuable instructions given by Comrade Enver Hoxha to further improve the management and organization of the work of state organs. The bill on the State Planning Commission fully outlines the tasks and functions of this organ, adapting them to contemporary conditions and needs. The bill confronts the State Planning Commission with important and specific tasks in coordinating its work with other ministries and institutions, for the study and scientific work required to serve the country's socioeconomic development, for its methodological work and to assist and control the planning organs from the center to the base. As an important central institution, the State Planning Commission is placed in this bill on a par with other ministries, giving it to the right to issue acts with the force of law at the base and to execute laws and instructions and decisions of the Council of Ministers."

The changes proposed in the bill on certain changes in the law on state social insurance are of considerable importance, Qirjako Mihali went on to say. In the first place, some improvements are made in the question of the responsibilities of the various organs in allocating payments in special cases, as well as in the procedure to be followed by the would-be recipients of pensions or other forms of payment in such special cases.

Improvements in the allocation of responsibilities to various organs are also included in the other bill pertaining on certain changes in the laws. For example, it is proposed that pilot taxes and payments for certain services affecting foreign ships touching our ports should be determined not by the Council of Ministers, as hitherto, but by the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finances. The bill pertaining to changes in the health service law concerns the distribution of medicines gratis outside the medical institutions, but only in stipulated cases. The forestry law is to be changed in such a way that forests covering an area of less the 10 hectares can be removed from the register by order of the Ministry of Agriculture, and so forth.

Since no deputy desired to speak on the above changes, the assembly went on to vote on them, first in principle and then article by article and as a whole. The bills were passed unanimously by the deputies.

Comrade Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture, then addressed the assembly presenting the bill to change law No 4624 of 24 December 1969 on the new education system. The bill, she stated among other things, sets out better than hitherto the relationship between general and vocational education in the secondary general and vocational schools. The bill also proposes some changes in the length of studies in the higher educational institutions. The period of study in the engineering, geological and mining faculties and in the section for industrial chemistry at the faculty of natural sciences is raised from 4 to 5 years.

The agronomy, veterinary and forestry branches in the higher agricultural institute will from now on have a period of study extending to 4 and 1/2 years, instead of 4 years. Other changes are also made in the length of studies in various other institutions. The bill also contains other changes making for general improvements in the education system.

The bill was then approved by the assembly in principle, article by article and as a whole.

The assembly then dealt with the last item of the agenda. Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, presented a report on the decrees issued by the Presidium. The decrees were approved by the deputies separately and as a whole.

The proceedings of the second session of the 10th Legislature of the People's Assembly were concluded with a brief speech by its president, Comrade Pali Miska.

1983 State Budget Approved

AU292058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Law on the State Budget for 1983]

[Text] The People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The state budget for 1983 presented by the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania is approved as follows:

incomes..... 8.8 billion leks
expenditures..... 8.75 billion leks
surplus..... 50 million leks

Article 2

The total income from enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and institutions in the 1983 state budget is allocated at 8,022,000,000 leks.

Article 3

The total sum of expenditure to finance the socialist economy, the further development of industry, mining and the geological sector, the energy sector, agriculture, transportation, the communal economy and other branches of the economy in the 1983 state budget is allocated at 5,031,000,000 leks, apart from expenditures that will be covered with the resources of the enterprises themselves.

Article 4

The total sums of finance measures of a social and cultural nature, for kindergartens, 8-year schools, lower vocational schools, general and vocational secondary schools, the university and other higher educational institutions, libraries, the radio and television service, theaters, creches, hospitals, sanatoriums, physical culture, pensions, family allowances and other social and cultural measures in the 1983 state budget is allocated at 2,290,000,000 leks.

Article 5

The sum allocated for the country's defense is 910 million leks.

Article 6

The sum allocated in the 1983 state budget for the maintenance of the state apparatus is 146 million leks.

Article 7

The budgets of the district people's council will total 3,279,000,000 leks, as follows:

Districts	Leks
Berat	148,100,000
Diber	118,900,000
Durres	273,100,000
Elbasan	202,500,000
Fier	206,600,000
Gramsh	40,900,000
Gjirokaster	97,100,000
Kolonje	43,600,000
Korce	219,600,000
Kruje	108,500,000
Kukes	85,000,000
Lezhe	70,100,000
Librazhd	53,600,000
Lushnje	133,100,000
Mat	67,300,000
Mirdite	49,100,000
Permet	50,100,000
Pogradec	99,400,000
Puke	47,400,000
Sarande	125,500,000
Skrapar	61,400,000
Shkoder	232,700,000
Tepelene	49,100,000
Tirana	411,800,000
Tropoje	49,000,000
Vlore	235,500,000

Article 8

The final state budget for 1981 is approved as follows:

incomes	8,252,867,518.45 leks
expenditures	8,201,163,324.50 leks
surplus	51,704,193.95 leks

Article 9

This law enters into force on 1 January 1983.
Tirana, 29 January 1983
Law No 6723

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

1983 State Plan Approved

AU292006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Law on the State Plan for the Development of the Economy and Culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1983]

[Text] Having examined the draft state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1983, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania decided:

Article 1

The major indexes of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in 1983, compared with 1982, are approved as follows:

The overall industrial production is to increase 6.2 percent; the total agricultural production will increase 17 percent; the volume of investments is to increase 14.8 percent, of which construction and installation investments are to increase 12 percent; transportation of commodities in ton-kilometers is to increase 6.1 percent; exports will increase 16.5 percent; retail trade is to be increased 7.3 percent; labor productivity in industry will rise 2.5 percent and in construction and installation work 2.8 percent.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers is to break down the 1983 state plan according to the respective ministries and other central institutions concerned and is to adopt measures to implement the tasks deriving therefrom.

Article 3

This law enters into effect on 1 January 1983.

Tirana, 29 January 1983

Law No 6722

[Signed] Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Alabania

PLAKA MEETS WITH TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU301458 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Tirana, January 30 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Turkey, Ilter Turkmen, received the vice-minister of foreign affairs of the PSR [People's Socialist Republic] of Albania, Sokrat Plaka, who is in Ankara upon the invitation of the Turkish side. The meeting took place in a friendly spirit.

Likewise, Vice-Minister Sokrat Plaka held talks with the vice-secretary of state for the foreign affairs of Turkey, Ercument Yavuzalp. During these talks they exchanged opinions on the further development of the relations between the two countries in different fields of mutual interest.

Attending these talks was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in the Republic of Turkey, Gjylani Shehu.

Turkish Coverage

For Ankara Domestic Service coverage of Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka's visit to Turkey, see the Turkey section of the 28 January Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION SPEECH LACKS 'NEW IDEAS'

AU291422 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 83 p 5

[Report by Georgi Todorchev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO New York correspondent: "Confessions, Promises and Conservatism"]

[Text] The NEW YORK DAILY NEWS, the morning bourgeois daily in New York with the largest circulation, commented on Ronald Reagan's State of the Union Address in the following way: "The state of the country under the Reagan administration -- it is a state of passion and wrath. This is an America of a prosperous upper crust, nervous business, frightened manpower and a desperate oppressed class of the nonprivileged, and of a smiling President. This is our state of affairs."

The Reagan speech to both houses of Congress, which was carefully calculated to increase his rapidly falling popularity, was delivered with the maximum use of his skill to "communicate" with the people. His speech reflected the White House's present tactics: A striving to demonstrate a change in tone while preserving the same policy.

Reagan admitted to the audience that this period is a difficult one for quite a few of his fellow citizens -- farmers, steel workers, automobile workers and lumbermen, young Negroes and working mothers. The President stated that the country's economy is "sick" and called on "a belief based on realism and patience." He also promised to apply "strong medicines" for further correcting the affairs in America and declared a plan of his own in this respect.

By actually admitting the failure of his "Reaganomics", the President stated that he will ask that all federal expenditures be frozen for a certain period with the exception of those for the Pentagon and will insist on limiting or liquidating a number of administration programs, for example the one distributing food stamps to the poor and destitute. He will also work out a plan on introducing further taxes that will be applied if necessary. In one form or another, Reagan offered only palliative measures or projects in the spheres of unemployment and education with the purpose of giving an impression of "justice" and "honesty" to his administration not only toward the rich but also to the destitute. The President most zealously defended his program for increasing military power and did not point out a single measure that would affect monopolies and corporations.

With regard to the present situation in the Congress, which does not support him, the main political point in the President's speech was his appeal for "compromise and cooperation" and for "the efforts of the two parties."

The President's inflexibility and conservative-mindedness was particularly demonstrated in the part of his address in which he dwelled on U.S. foreign policy and which was colored with well-known demagoguery. Reagan summarized his course in this direction by applying the formula "peace and freedom based on strength." He pointed out that "a cornerstone of the entire U.S. strategy" will be the target set by him in the notoriously unfortunate London speech when an attempt was made to explain the imposition of U.S. political, moral and ideological standards on other peoples with all means.

At a point when the U.S. people and the world public are expecting political realism, mature statesmanship and responsiveness on the part of Western leaders, the U.S. President has not found it necessary either to come out with any new ideas and proposals on reducing international tension or to express an constructive approach toward the strategic nuclear arms talks.

On the contrary, he again resorted to well-known anti-Soviet insinuations and ultimatums. Once again and much stronger then ever before has it become obvious that the White House lacks objectivity and a positive program regarding the major proposals and initiatives in the sphere of arms control made by the Soviet Union and by the Warsaw Pact states.

Before the representatives of the ruling class could enter the hall of Congress where Reagan was to read his address, the participants in a mass demonstration read a "people's address on the state of the union" in front of the Capitol.

U.S. citizen Roosevelt Jones read this address from the steps of the Capitol. "I am unemployed and I sleep in a garage. I take my food from a traveling kitchen. I know best of all what is the state of the country. Millions of us are homeless, unemployed and have no hope and no choice for the future. This is our position."

"We need a shelter and not weapons -- freeze the missiles and not the people!" This was what the sign carried by Elsie Bunks said during the protest demonstration. "We want jobs. Some people have food, shelter and clothes. Reagan does not think the way we think. He makes poor people suffer." Lucille Presley, a participant in the demonstration said: "Reagan does not help the people in general. He only helps the rich. What makes me truly mad is that they close our schools and then tell the young people that there are no jobs because they do not have an education or proper qualifications."

After reading "the people's address" the participants entered the Capitol building and there, in the festive rotunda of the Capitol's center, 168 persons were arrested by the police on charges of "impeding traffic." After a few hours, President Ronald Reagan passed through there on his way to the rostrum.

LE FIGARO: EXILED BULGARIAN LISTS COUP ATTEMPTS

NC301240 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Paris, Jan 30 (AFP) -- The Bulgarian Government has uncovered six military plots to overthrow it in the last ten years, Colonel Stefan Svertlev, the exiled former deputy head of the Bulgarian intelligence service has said in an exclusive Paris magazine interview.

Col Svertlev was appointed deputy head of the "Komitet Darzhavna Sigurnost" (KDS), the Bulgarian equivalent of the Soviet KGB, when he was 43, he told the weekend LE FIGARO MAGAZINE. He said he was forced to flee to Greece as he was involved in one of the plots.

He told LE FIGARO that as head of the KDS Internal Security Department he drew up a list of suspects to be arrested in the event of a state of emergency being declared, as happened in Poland on December 13, 1981. "I believe that at present there are 100,000 names on this secret list," he said, adding that all communist countries had similar lists of people to be arrested in an emergency.

Asked whether an anti-Soviet coup could succeed in the communist bloc, he replied that "since 1962 Bulgarian officers have secretly hoped that one day they would be able to free their country from the Soviet grip." He said a coup in 1975 and another in 1978 failed because of traitors among the plotters -- the leader of the first, named Todorov, committed suicide while an officer named Ivanov who led the second disappeared.

Col Svertlev said that he joined a later coup, led by a Major Sotirov, "on orders from my superiors" and fled over the border into Greece when it failed. Major Sotirov committed suicide and 25 officers were cashiered. He did not give further details about the three coup leaders, nor was the date of his flight to the West mentioned in the interview.

On entering Greece he at once divulged the names of every Bulgarian agent in the country, including the Greek Government's chief interpreter who was present at Svertlev's initial debriefing session. "The interpreter, revealed by me as one of our agents, almost fainted. Later he was given an 18-year prison sentence," Col Svertlev recalled.

Asked whether he feared being assassinated, he replied: "The KDS is specialised in liquidating its man renegades... but I take a whole series of precautions, and I have confidence in my own experience."

Asked his opinion of Italian charges that the Bulgarian secret services, at the instigation of the KGB, were behind an attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981, Col Svertlev said he had "not the slightest doubt" of this.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT VIEWS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH SFRY

AU271618 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 26 Jan 83 p 2

[Dimitur Radkov article: "Continuation of Good Tradition"]

[Text] The meetings between Bulgarian and Yugoslav economic figures have always injected something new and dynamic in the development of the economic relations between the two neighboring countries. The time of cautious research is over, the limits of normal trade have been surpassed and the regular contacts have become a good tradition.

This was stressed once again during the talks in Belgrade between the chairmen of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav commission on economic, trade and scientific-technological cooperation -- Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, and Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council (the government) and president of the federal committee on agriculture. The two leaders reviewed the achievements to date and discussed issues pertaining to further developing industrial production sharing, specialization and the introduction of new forms of cooperation.

A new and important task was set -- the finance and banking organs and organizations are to prepare measures for facilitating payments ensuing from the agreements on industrial production sharing. It is also necessary to develop new and lasting forms of economic cooperation between related plants in the border areas. It has been pointed out that it is necessary to better utilize the existing labor and raw material resources, as well as transportation and other possibilities. Production sharing among various plants is a matter of mutual interest. The implementation of major new projects is being conducted more effectively. The preparation of long-term cooperation in automobile production between the "Bulgarcarimpex" foreign trade plant and the "Crvena Zastava" plants is continuing.

Relations between the State Economic Trust for Heavy Machine Building and the "Universal" machine-building plants in Nis are also developing successfully. Their cooperation is built on the basis of production sharing. A long-term agreement on this matter is to be signed. It has been envisaged that Bulgaria will export parts and spare parts for electric cars, motor cars and electric hoists. In exchange the SFRY will export automatic cranes, tower cranes and hydraulic platforms.

Now is the time when the frameworks are being outlined and ideas and proposals on production sharing in the areas of heavy industry and chemistry are being discussed. The Bulgarian silage combines for general use have already appeared in the Vojvodina fields and were highly praised. Yugoslav equipment for harvesting sugar beets is being tested in Bulgaria.

An important role has been assigned to production sharing in the area of consumer goods. Yugoslav washing machines have already appeared on our market.

'POSITIVE TRENDS' IN PRIVATE PLOTS DISCUSSED

AU281936 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "The Private Plot -- A Continuation of the Public One"]

[Text] The problems and prospects for the development of private plots were discussed yesterday at a joint session of the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and of the Central Council of the Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee. The session was chaired by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

It was assessed at the session that as compared with 1981, private plots achieved substantial successes in 1982. More than 18,000 tons of meat, 40,000 tons of milk, 10,000 tons of fruits and 8,000 tons of vegetables were delivered to the state. It was also noted that the merit for these results belongs not only to the National Agroindustrial Union that supplied the population with breeding stock, fodder, seeds, insecticides and fertilizers but also to the Fatherland Front organizations that have organized the work connected with self-sufficiency.

It was also emphasized at the session that the positive trends in this respect are expected to continue even more. It is expected that private plots will deliver 200,000 tons of meat and many other products. In order to achieve this goal, abandoned lands will be used in a most rational way, the purchasing and the price control of products will be improved and new forms of integration of public and private plots will be applied.

Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council, emphasized in his speech that with the aid of the Fatherland Front organizations, the private plots and auxiliary farms have to organize themselves now in such a way so that the okrugs alone have to supply themselves with basic food products while the assortment of products has to be diversified.

Comrade Pencho Kubadinski delivered a closing speech in which he made some recommendations for the future work of the Fatherland Front National Council and of the National Agroindustrial Union Executive Committee in managing the self-sufficiency system. Comrade Pencho Kubadinski also emphasized that efforts have to be directed toward the development of sheep and cattle breeding as well as toward supplying more seeds and practical small technology and toward implementing scientific-technical progress in private plots.

Private Plot Production Increases

AU281500 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Sofia, Jan 28 (BTA) -- 33 per cent of the meat, 14 per cent of the milk, 27 per cent of the eggs sold to the state in 1982 were produced at the farmers' personal holdings, as against 1980, an extra quantity of 27 thousand tons of meat, 81 million litres of milk and more than 30 thousand tons of vegetables were purchased from them.

These figures alone will suffice to illustrate the place of the personal holdings in meeting the demands of the home market and the exports.

As a sector which adds to the public farm and is an efficacious means for ensuring round-the-year and rhythmical farm produce catering for the population, the personal holding receives a great aid from the state and the public organizations. There has been some improvement in supplying the personal holdings with fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides, seeds and other planting material. They were provided with substantial quantities of fodder vs meat and other produce. In 1982 alone the population received for breeding 96,000 impregnated swines and 361,000 piglets. Hence the results: Compared to 1981 more than 6,100 tons of pork were purchased from the personal holdings and other 6,000 tons from the auxiliary farms.

The personal holding system makes it possible to utilize the labour resources better, insofar as participants in it are, apart from cooperative farmers, active pensioners, workers and employees in their free from work time, as well as the members of their families. In 1982 alone there were given extra 100,000 hectares of land to the personal holdings. Another important element is that the personal holdings respond very quickly to the needs of the home market and produce those farm crops which are difficult for mechanization or are not profitable for the agro-industrial complexes. The personal holdings also react very promptly to the novelties -- a number of local vegetable and fruit varieties preferred by the population are restored in them.

At the agricultural academy a special programme for scientific servicing and transfer into practice of the techno-scientific progress in the personal holdings was worked out. New vegetable and fruit varieties are offered such as maize planted as a second crop after early potatoes, raspberries which yield fruit twice a year, etc. 2,500,000 leva were allotted to improvement activity in stock-breeding especially for the personal holdings. In sheep breeding a transition to a split of the functions is observed, breeding milk sheep in the personal holdings and Merino in the public farms. In cattle-breeding the farmers are offered milk-cow breeds with high butter content and protein in the milk. At the moment work is being done for breeding a new universal property pedigree of horses.

FURTHER COMMENT ON STATE OF UNION ADDRESS

AU281235 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 83 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary in the column "We Comment": "Armament and Social Cuts; From Our Washington reporter"]

[Text] On Tuesday evening President Reagan delivered his message on the state of the union before the two chambers of Congress, in which the President annually takes stock of government activity and announces its future program. The message showed that Reagan's government has no realistic program for resolving the current economic crisis, and even less for resolving the situation in the sphere of international policy. As regards the economic problems, Reagan primarily spoke of the deficit in the state budget. He claimed that it would be possible to reduce the deficit. However, the deficit has in fact increased by 68 billion in the past 3 months alone -- this as much as an entire year's increase. The main cause of this is the escalating armament, and in particular the expansion of nuclear arsenals. Nevertheless, Reagan stated, his government has no intention of giving up the program of feverish armament, for which the enormous amount of $1.6 trillion will be set aside in the next 5 years. It should be mentioned in this connection that in the message Reagan stated that, in the next 5 years, the Pentagon will get $55 billion less than originally envisaged. Compared with the total armament budget, this is a mere fraction -- and, what is more, it does not affect the armament programs, which will continue at an even faster rate. What Reagan called "savings" in the military expenditures have no real significance. They are a mere maneuver which is meant to mollify the public and the part of economic circles which is alarmed, above all, by the economic consequences of armament. In fact, the latest public opinion polls show that about 60 percent of Americans are in favor of slowing down the armament rate, and of negotiating with the Soviet Union.

The fact that there is no change in the precipitate armament is also shown in the new state budget Reagan has submitted to the Congress, which, so far gives the Pentagon, 14 percent more than heretofore. But the expenditures for education, health and social services in general are being cut 2 percent, compared with this year.

Reagan proposed to the Congress a cut in government expenditures by freezing them. This does not affect armament; but it does affect the pensions, various federal subsidies, food relief to the poor and so forth. A new tax is also to be introduced, which will affect broad strata of the population. The main cause of the budget deficit -- armament -- is still intact. The consequences of cuts in the state budget will fall mainly on those who are paying most for Reagan's economic policy even today. The gap between rich and poor Americans will be even wider.

One part of the message is devoted to international relations. Reagan confirmed yet again that his government will continue to pursue the policy of action from a position of strength, and the "crusade against communism." As regards the armament limitation negotiations with the Soviet Union, Reagan gave no indication at all that he intends to discuss the proposals submitted by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, proposals that are also contained in the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact's Prague session. All this shows that the Republican government wants to continue its current policy, which is aggravating the international tension, in the second half of its period in office also.

If there were speculations in the American press before Reagan submitted his message that there could be certain modifications in the American Government's current political course, it has now become clear that nothing of the sort is to be expected.

The growing criticism of the Republican policy is finding no echo. Perhaps it is forcing Reagan to change his tactics slightly; but the substance of his policy, both in the economic sphere and in foreign relations, is not changing. This will mean a deepening of the economic crisis and a further escalation of tension in the international arena.

The first commentaries published by the American press on Wednesday point out that the message on the state of the union does not show a way out. The public, especially in areas of high unemployment, is concerned that the grave social problems will deteriorate even further. Only the military-industrial complex is satisfied -- the profit from armament will grow.

BUSH DEPARTURE FOR WEST EUROPE TOUR NOTED

LD301852 Prague CTK in English 1831 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Washington [no date as received] -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush left here today on a 12-day tour of Western Europe, aimed at improving the views of West European allies on the U.S. stand at the Geneva disarmament talks and in particular on the "zero option".

George Bush is expected in Bonn tonight and will start talks with West German leaders tomorrow.

The results of the tour are expected to influence his candidacy for the Republican Party in the next presidential elections. The U.S. vice-president will also visit Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, France and Britain.

DAILY PREVIEWS UPCOMING PEACE CONFERENCE

AU281413 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Jan 83 p 3

["KB"-signed article: "For a Europe of Peace and Security: Prior to the Vienna Conference Devoted to the Resolution of Problems Arising From the Growing Threat of War"]

[Text] Prague, 26 Jan (our correspondent) -- On 6-9 February a conference will be held in Vienna on proposals on safeguarding Europe from the danger of war. The conference is being convened at the initiative of important personalities of European, U.S. and Canadian public life.

In Prague on Wednesday, Bohuslav Kucera, member of the conference's internatinal organizational committee and deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, said that the purpose of the 4-day deliberations in Vienna is to sum up various proposals and views on resolving problems arising from the growing danger of war, and draw recommendations from them for governments.

The conference will be attended by prominent personalities, representatives of various peace movements, groups, political parties and organizations from all the European countries, the United States and Canada. The deliberations will be conducted in the form of a broad discussion on the most topical problems of the present, seriously complicated international situation. It will discuss disarmament, the economic and sociopolitical consequences of the feverish armament, and the struggle for maintaining and strengthening peace.

The CSSR delegation, which will be headed by Bohuslav Kucera, as well as the delegations of other fraternal countries, will submit the latest constructive peace proposals of the socialist community at the conference, which are contained in the Warsaw Pact member countries' Political Declaration. Our delegation will also provide information about the mission of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, which will be held in Prague this year.

The objective of the upcoming representative meeting in Vienna is to create a broader base for all forces in Europe, the United States and Canada which are striving for peace and security of our continent, and not only of our continent.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD281618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] In Prague today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed the further development and deepening of multifacet contacts and fraternal cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, between the state and economic bodies, and between the people of the two countries.

PACEM IN TERRIS ENDORSES WARSAW PACT DECLARATION

AU281504 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 27 Jan 83 p 3

[CTK report: "Pacem In Terris on This Year's Tasks"]

[Text] CTK -- The Federal Committee of the Pacem In Terris association of Catholic clergy appraised at its Prague session [no date given] the activity to date and formulated new tasks for 1983. The Catholic clergy ardently supports, from Christian positions, the conclusions adopted at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states and will strive in its activities for their realization. The clergy resolved to take an active part in preparations of the World Assembly for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War, which will be taking place this June in Prague, and to aid its success in every way. The Pacem In Terris association of Catholic clergy issued an appeal to the clergy to lead the believers toward the honest fulfillment of tasks in the sense of the slogan "Build the fatherland, you will strengthen peace."

PRESS CONFERENCE DEALS WITH CIVIL DEFENSE

LD281812 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A press conference held in Prague today dealt with citizens' preparation for civil defense in 1983. Stanislav Benda now reports on the conference:

Colonel (Bedrich Rydner), deputy commander of the staff of civil defense, first spoke about the results achieved in the fulfillment of last year's tasks in preparing citizens for civil defense. The quality of individual courses has improved and the maximum number of citizens attended them. In 1983 all working people except farmers will be acquainted with a specialized technological theme which is to expand knowledge about nuclear weapons and their use, and naturally, about protection against them in particular; the teachers will be members of the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation With the Army, and members of the Czechoslovak Red Cross will teach citizens who do not work. The curriculum will include information about the effect of the various weapons of mass destruction on the human organism, and also first aid. As you can see, the actual courses are planned differently for different categories, so let us now deal with farmers. They, under the leadership of members of the fire brigades, will learn about different types of incendiary materials and how to protect oneself against them.

For all citizens of the Czech Socialist Republic a theoretical military-political theme has been prepared that will be taught by lecturers of the socialist academy.

They will acquaint citizens with the current international situation and explain the necessity of fulfilling all the tasks and measures of civil defense as a prerequisite for further strengthening the defense of our country and of the entire socialist community. The point is that at the moment, when the international situation is very complex, our defense preparedness is an important part of the entire struggle for peace, and it also ensures our peace of mind necessary for work and leisure.

1982 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE DATA RELEASED

LD281759 Prague CTK in English 1655 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovakia's national income increased last year by 18,500 million crowns and social product by 67,500 million crowns in comparison with 1981, the Federal Statistical Office announced Friday in a report on the development of the national economy and fulfillment of the state plan in 1982.

It noted that the basic intentions of the state plan to preserve the achieved living standard and the social certainties of citizens were fulfilled in principle and balanced external economic relations were secured. This was due among others to the further development of economic and scientific technical cooperation with countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, mainly the Soviet Union.

The economy coped with the lower resources of oil and raw and other materials imported from foreign countries and the aftermath of the bad harvest in 1981 was overcome. Despite the favourable tendencies gaining ground the development in 1982 was also accompanied by shortcomings which slowed down the intensification of the economy. The share of science and technology in the use of the economic potential is still small.

The volume of production in centrally controlled industry increased by 1 per cent in comparison with 1981. The rate of growth of production exceeded the 1982 planned target by 0.6 point. However, almost one-sixth of industrial enterprises did not fulfill their plans.

The highest development of production, 4.8 per cent, was achieved in the electrical engineering industry. Modern branches of the electronic industry creating preconditions for speeding up the technical level of production in the whole national economy were strengthened most.

The overall volume of gross agricultural prouduction rose by 1.1 per cent over 1981, while the plan provided for 2.3 per cent. Crop production was 8.9 per cent above the 1981 figures and livestock production declined by 4.2 per cent.

The overall volume of capital projects work and supplies decreased by 1.1 per cent in comparison with 1981, and amounted to 138,700 million crowns. In the fuel and power industry investments made up 37.7 per cent of the overall investments in industry.

In foreign trade the turnover of goods exchange with the socialist countries surpassed the state plan, especially thanks to the exceeding of the tasks of exports.

In trade with the non-socialist states all tasks of exports were not fulfilled due to the continuing marketing crisis, decline in prices and growing discrimination measures by the capitalist states.

In comparison with 1981 Czechslovak exports rose by 9 per cent. Exports to socialist countries increased by 13.2 per cent but to capitalist countries dropped by 1.4 per cent.

Overall imports rose by 9.2 per cent: They were up by 15 per cent from socialist states and declined by 6.5 per cent from capitalist countries.

The overall monetary incomes of the population rose by 14,700 million crowns in comparison with 1981. Earnings increased by 2.8 per cent and average monthly wages of workers in the socialist sector of the national economy rose by 57 crowns, to 2,735 crowns.

Retail trade turnover went up by 2.9 per cent in comparison with 1981, of which food sales increased by 6.0 per cent and the sales of industrial goods by 0.1 per cent.

In 1982 Czechoslovakia's population increased by 51,000 over 1981, to 15,395,000 inhabitants at the end of last year.

GOLD, ANTIMONY MINING SITUATION DISCUSSED

AU251523 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Jan 83 pp 1, 2

[Frantisek Liska report: "Former Prospects Have Become Reality; From the Annual Members Meeting of Communists in the Pribram Ore Mining Enterprise"]

[Excerpts] Pribram, 23 Jan -- The annual members meeting of the CPCZ's factory committee in the mining and preparation plant of the Pribram ore mining enterprise has proved how right it was also to create -- during the plant reorganization last year -- sectional [dilci] party organizations in the individual operational units.

In the Krasna Hora operational unit, where we have a deposit of gold-antimony ore, the research phase has already been completed. Since this locality has difficult technical mining conditions, the main task now is to find the most effective and safest extraction method. The annual members meeting also stressed the need to check on other reserves under the fourth underground level. Last year it was not possible to push through this imperative solution for extracting all reserves in the superior bodies.

A considerable volume of work also awaits the collectives ensuring the geological research of hopeful gold deposits in the area of the Slapy Dam; in Cholin, where they have already started to drive a gallery, a total of 1,200 meters of drift must be driven. Should this be accomplished in time this year, it will be possible to carry out, 6 months ahead of time, the plant's share in the joint socialist pledge of the Geoindustrie Prague, the Prague military construction projects and the Prisbram ore mining works. In this way, the local collectives would be able to begin realizing the further phase of researching the Mokrsko locality ahead of time and the main result would be shorter deadlines and greater thrift in research work.

BUSH VISIT TO LIMIT WEST'S OPPOSITION ON ARMS

LD282034 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush is expected in Bonn on Sunday evening on the first stop of a visit to seven West European countries where he plans to spell out more clearly the Reagan administration's policy on arms escalation. The meaning of this is explained by Joerg Otto in the following commentary:

[Otto] Even before the start of his trip, Reagan's deputy let the cat out of the bag. At a press conference in Washington George Bush said yesterday that he wants to assure West Europeans that Washington is determined to ban a whole new generation of missiles from Europe. If anyone thinks this is a sign of a change of heart in Washington they are grossly mistaken, even though George Bush describes his intentions as being good, solid, and sensible. They are quite the opposite, namely extremely shakey, demagogic, and dangerous. Why?

The U.S. vice president does not intend, on his West European trip, to work up enthusiasm for an honest treaty with the Soviet Union, a treaty that would guarantee the security of both parties to the agreement and at the same time all Europeans. At his press conference in Washington George Bush left no doubt about his intentions of advancing the Americans' so-called zero option. This continues to be important, even if Washington's allies had some doubts about its chances of success.

George Bush apparently wants to enter the ring with (?hard bandages). He told reporters that the deadline for deploying U.S. missiles in West Europe -- December 1983 -- remains in force and will not be postponed. What George Bush, therefore, wants to sell in West Europe, if necessary with force, is all (?old hat), namely the intention to disarm the Soviet Union unilaterally and to block the reduction of nuclear armament on the European Continent. After all, Washington's so-called zero option means that only Soviet missiles are to be dismantled, while all NATO's aircraft and all its medium-range missiles remain untouched. The result would be a twofold NATO superiority in launchers, and a three fold superiority in warheads. The nuclear arms race in the water and in the air would continue in all areas -- in fact, where the United States believes that there are advantages to be gained.

Due to the mounting resistance in West Europe to this type of zero option -- motivated purely out of a self-preservation instinct -- President Reagan's deputy has obviously been assigned to hold down Western opposition. In an interview given yesterday on Swiss television, Bush expressed his astonishment about the West Europeans' lack of understanding since the United States, after all, tables well-considered proposals at the Geneva negotiations. The U.S. zero option is not a well-considered proposal, and this is becoming increasingly obvious to the West European public.

Kaeubler Views Vist

DW302108 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Vice President Bush will set out on a 12-day trip to seven West European states tomorrow. Our Washington correspondent Horst Kaeubler discusses the background of this brisant mission.

Strictly speaking, the forthcoming trip is intended to explore the personal feelings of West European statesmen; in other words, to find out what they think about arms control. This information will then be taken back home to President Reagan. Since this mind-exploring mission has not been entrusted to the U.S. ambassadors but to the vice president, Bush's mission apparently pursues somewhat willful U.S. interests.

Upon his departure Bush made some statements to the press here in Washington indicating that the American during his meetings with the West European chiefs of state will not only be listening. Our President does take the negotiations seriously Bush said, but I am not sure whether our friends in West Europe understand it. It has become more and more obvious that the White House is very concerned about the fact that the Soviet peace proposals are positively received in West Europe. The Department of State has made no secret of the fact that the West Europeans consider the Soviet negotiation offers to be reasonable. Some people in the department even say that the Reagan administration should modify its inflexible zero option so as to prevent another serious breaking test of Washington's relations with its allies.

Despite massive opposition in West Europe and growing differences within the administration, it remains doubtful, however, whether Bush has been instructed to discuss a change in the U.S. negotiation position. At a press conference in Washington Bush was trying to show (?flexibility). It was true, he said, he didn't take any new proposals to Europe, but he did have the intention of meeting the Soviet negotiation partners in Geneva for consultations.

Flexibility, however, is not shown by words, but by the practical willingness to move away from inflexible unrealistic negotiation positions hindering the materialization of constructive agreements in Geneva. Does anything indicate such a development? The U.S. President in his State of the Union message last week again defended the zero option which demands that the Soviet Union unilaterally dismantle its medium-range missiles, whereas the NATO medium-range arsenals in Europe are to remain unaffected.

Against massive opposition in the U.S. Congress, the administration now is trying to make Kenneth Adelman the head of the U.S. Arms Control [and Disarmament] Agency. The (?U.S. POLICY) REVIEW wrote that the United States should be prepared to wage a nuclear war. We also cannot overlook the fact that shortly before Bush's mission the White House launched a diplomatic campaign under the supervision of Security Advisor Clark which, at a sum of 65 million, is intended to convince the skeptical West Europeans to keep to the zero option. On Monday the President will present to Congress the new budget for approval which will boost U.S. military spending by another 30 billion.

If the U.S. vice president's only plan is to make the West European leaders oppose the Soviet negotiation offers, large American media state unanimously, then something could happen that has been hinted by officials of the Department of State -- Bush's mission in Europe could turn out to be an American disaster.

LEADERS MEET WITH GUCWA, SEJM DELEGATION

Sindermann-Gucwa Meeting

LD242101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1819 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, received on Monday for a friendly meeting a Sejm delegation of the Polish People's Republic, led by marshal of the Sejm, Stanislaw Gucwa.

Horst Sindermann briefed his guests on the great efforts being undertaken by GDR workers to fulfill their demanding plan targets. In this, the broad participation of the trade unions in the administration and planning of production in the socialist state forms a basis for successes in daily work, and the continuation of the proven policy of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. This means that increasing numbers of people are in a position to bring their influence to bear on greater intensification of production, efficient utilization of indigenous raw materials, reduced consumption of materials and energy, modern production methods, and the introduction of new technologies.

The activity of the People's Chamber deputies, Horst Sindermann said, is also directed toward this goal. At the same time the People's Chamber helps to contribute to the creation of ever broader possibilities for the participation of citizens in national affairs. As one of the most recent examples of this, Horst Sindermann cited the law that came into effect at the beginning of the year on the GDR's social courts, in which over 300,000 citizens administer justice.

Responsibility for the maintenance and strengthening of peace to a large extent motivates the work of GDR citizens, who unreservedly support the peace proposals of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Treaty members. In this way parliaments have the constructive task of working for international understanding and halting hostile confrontation policies. Referring to the historical growth in friendship and cooperation with the Polish People's Republic, Horst Sindermann gave assurance that socialist Poland could always count on the support of the GDR.

Stanislaw Gucwa briefed Sindermann on the present situation in his country. The Sejm's extensive legislative activity is an important aspect. In the present difficult situation it is directed in particular at strengthening the socialist state and safeguarding production.

Both politicians agree that the maintenance of peace and the harnessing of the arms race are key issues in international affairs. This visit by a Polish delegation to the GDR will, therefore, also help to further expand relations between the parliaments of the GDR and the Polish People's Republic to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, and strengthen their joint stance in the struggle for peace, international understanding, and international cooperation.

Following their talk Horst Sindermann gave a dinner in the People's Chamber building in honor of the delegation. Among the guests were Politburo members of the SED Central Committee Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED People's Chamber Group, and Konrad Naumann, members of the Presidium and chairmen of the People's Chamber groups, and other public figures. The Polish ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski, took part in both gatherings. Earlier, the Polish parliamentarians laid wreaths at the memorial in Unter den Linden and at the memorial to Polish soldiers and German antifascists in Berlin-Friedrichshain.

Krolikowski Receives Delegation

LD280954 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1838 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The acting chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers [title as received], Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received the Polish parliamentary delegation led by Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa.

Werner Krolikowski explained to the guests the current tasks for further shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR, with particular reference to the implementation of the SED's economic strategy for the 1980's. He touched on the further rapid increase in performance in the economy in the spirit of the decisions of the fifth SED Central Committee plenum and on the working people's demanding competition targets for the fulfillment and selected overfulfillment of the 1983 economic plan.

Stanislaw Gucwa spoke about the efforts of the PZPR and the social forces allied with it to further consolidate socialism in the People's Republic of Poland.

The partners in the talk stressed the importance of close alliance between the GDR and Poland for strengthening socialism and for peace, security, and stability in Europe. They emphasized the importance of cooperation between the two states on the basis of the agreements signed by Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski in Berlin in March 1982.

The talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management; Heinz Klopfer, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary of the State Planning Commission; Rudi Rothe, member of the People's Chamber Presidium; and other GDR personages. Also present was Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

This evening Ambassador Wirowski gave a cocktail party in honor of the Sejm delegation. Among the guests were Horst Sindermann, Erich Mueckenberger, Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Gerald Goetting, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Gerd Koenig, and other GDR public figures.

Delegation Meets Parliamentary Deputies

LD280921 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The Polish parliamentary delegation under Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa had a lively exchange of views with deputies of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin today. In a talk with Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Erich Mueckenberger, chairman of the SED parliamentary group and member of the Politburo; and other members of the Presidium and chairmen and members of Poeple's Chamber committees, the guests were briefed on current tasks of the supreme people's representative body of the GDR and on its organs' working method. They were especially interested in the discussion of draft laws with the involvement of a large number of citizens of all classes and groups, which is one of the constitutionally guaranteed rights in the GDR. Other questions concerned the role of science and technology and their planned implementation in the economy, the upbringing and training of young people, the development of socialist agriculture, and the stable provision of the population particularly with services and repairs.

In the trustful and frank discussion the Polish parliamentarians expressed their thanks for the extensive opportunities to learn about the tasks and working method of the People's Chamber and the people's local representative bodies.

The partners in the talks were unanimous in expressing the wish to deepen relations between the parliaments of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland in a spirit of friendship and of consolidation of overall relations between the two countries, states, and peoples. In this connection they discussed forms and possibilities of further expansion and enrichment of contacts between the two parliaments.

This morning the visitors made a tour of Berlin, acquainting themselves with the successes in the implementation of the housing construction program, which includes new construction, modernization, and reconstruction, and seeing city sights.

Fischer Meets With Gucwa

LD281322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Poland, together with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries, will steadily continue the fight to safeguard peace, for arms limitation and disarmament as well as reviving and realizing international detente in the spirit of the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact members. This was emphasized by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Stanislaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm, during a friendly meeting in Berlin today.

Oskar Fischer and Stanislaw Gucwa both agreed and stressed that multifaceted cooperation between the GDR and Poland, as close alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact and as neighboring socialist states, is developing for mutual benefit and for the benefit of peace and of socialism.

They expressed their confidence that in view of the increasing danger to world peace, the forces which effectively oppose imperialism's confrontation and arms drive policy and which are able to thwart this disastrous policy, are increasing in number and strength.

The Polish parliamentarians ended their visit to the GDR today.

FISCHER PRAISES PRAGUE DECLARATION AT MEETING

LD282125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1923 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The Warsaw Pact states have, with the Prague Political Declaration, submitted a far-reaching program for arms limitation and disarmament that is acceptable to all peace-loving and realistically thinking forces. Its realization would have an immediate beneficial effect on international developments and help substantially to ban the danger of a nuclear war, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said on Friday to the heads of the 17 youth brigades from the GDR who are currently active in eight countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

These friendship brigades of the FDJ are presently working in Angola, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cuba, Laos, and Mozambique. In 1964 the first GDR youth brigades went to Mali and Algeria where they trained apprentices who then received skilled-worker training in the GDR; some of them graduated as engineers.

In the talk, which was also attended by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Foreign Minister Fischer praised the achievements of the brigades. At present they are training 1,900 apprentices in the abovementioned countries.

The basis of their deployment are agreements with youth organizations or state establishments in the host countries. In the past individual campaigns were also organized as part of the International Volunteers Service for Friendship and Solidarity of the Young of the International Student Federation and the WFDY, as well as the Coordinating Committee for International Volunteers Service -- a nonstate organization with UNESCO status. At theend of last year meritorious members of the brigades received high GDR state and social awards.

SED OFFICIALS PARTICIPATE IN ANTIFASCIST TRIBUTE

LD301340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1048 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jan (ADN) -- On Sunday, 50 years after the establishment of the Nazi dictatorship, the victims of fascism and militarism were honored with a festive rally at the memorial in Unter den Linden in Berlin. In the presence of thousands of Berlin citizens Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, other members of the party and state leadership, and representatives of all social forces in the republic, laid wreaths at the memorial. This was followed by a military ceremony by workers' militia groups and an honorary formation of the National People's Army. The GDR thus paid tribute to the men and women who defended the honor of the German people against the fascist plague. It also rememberd the victims of fascism and militarism, the 50 million who died in World War II.

To the tune of the funeral march "Immortal Victims" the GDR officials, led by Erich Honecker and many other personages who were among the most active fighters against fascism and war in Thaelmann's KPD, walked to the monument in Unter den Linden. Soldiers of the Friedrich Engels Guard Regiment bore the wreaths of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the National Front Council, the Central Executive Committee of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters and the Berlin area SED. The red ribbon of the SED Central Committee wreath bears the legend: "To the heroic fighters against fascism and war."

Between Marx-Engels bridge and Bebelplatz the procession stopped in silence. Along with Erich Honecker, the procession was led by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Konrad Naumann, Horst Sindermann, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, and Egon Krenz.

Inside the memorial, originally designed by Friedrich Schinkel as the Neue Wache [New Guard House], the soldiers of the guard regiment placed the wreaths on the marbled walls. The members of the party and state leadership stood in silence and bowed before the eternal flame and the urns, sunk into the floor, containing the ashes from fascist concentration camps and earth from the battlefields of World War II.

The members of the party and state leadership and the other personages then took up positions in front of the pillars flanked by guards of honor. The GDR national anthem was played. Units of the workers' militia, bearing the names of the resistance fighters Franz Mett and Heinz Bartsch who were murdered by the fascists, and an honor guard drawn from the land, air, and naval forces of the National People's Army marched past in a military salute.

EDUCATION MINISTER HONECKER IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

For East Berlin ADN and Moscow reportage of Education Minister Margot Honecker's visit to Moscow including her talks with Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Zimyanin and Komsomol First Secretary Mishin, see Section F of the 28 January Soviet DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BUSH WEST EUROPE TRIP REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY

Departure, Itinerary Noted

LD302255 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] The U.S. vice-president has left on a tour of West Europe. As Bush said earlier, he is not carrying any new proposals or messages from Reagan. The main purpose of his trip is to win over the NATO member states to a full acceptance of the American concepts, that is to say, the so-called zero option. The vice-president is to visit first the FRG and then the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France and Britain. He is also likely to be received by Pope John Paul II, and in Geneva he will be meeting with the U.S. and Soviet delegations attending the talks on the reduction of medium-range missiles.

Budapest on Trip

LD311010 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush has met with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn. Later, the U.S. vice president will be received by Chancellor Kohl and the head of state. The Geneva talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe are the main topic of the talks. Even though Bush said he has not come to Bonn with any new ideas, nevertheless, it is assumed that the main goal of his tour of Europe is to find a compromise solution with which the United States can, on the basis of the latest Soviet disarmament proposals, move away from the zero solution without any loss of prestige. Presumably, however, this will still require a lengthy period because, among other reasons, the West German Government itself is not united on this issue. While Chancellor Kohl continues to support the zero solution, Genscher and Strauss, the CSU leader, envisage a different, compromise solution.

Kulcsar on Visit's Aims

LD291638 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] What political baggage is U.S. Vice President Bush carrying on his West European tour? This is the topic of a report from New York by Istvan Kulcsar:

George Bush will visit nine cities on his European tour, starting tomorrow. Apart from the capitals of the main NATO countries, these include Vatican City, West Berlin and Geneva, where the U.S. vice president wants to meet the leaders of the Soviet delegation to the arms limitation talks. On the aims of his trip, he said he does not wish to hold detailed talks with the Soviet representatives, and he is not taking with him any new U.S. arms limitation proposals to the Soviet delegation leaders or to the leaders of West Europe. If this really is so, and why would it not be, then undoubtedly those in the know in Washington are right who say they do not envy George Bush, and they would not like to be in his place in the coming 10 days.

Reagan is sending his vice president to West Europe with the obvious task of trying to appease public opinion and the leaders there, who see with anxiety that at the moment only the Soviet Union is ready for concessions on the subject of a decrease of medium-range missiles in Europe; the United States rigidly insists on its attitude and position thus far, the so-called zero option. If this is so, then no agreement will be reached in Geneva; at the end of the year, the deployment of further U.S. missiles in the FRG will get underway, which presumably the Soviet Union will not leave unanswered either.

This is very undesirable in West Europe. Bush also said the other day he would be pleased if the Soviet Union would offer some type of (?sensible) proposal. It follows from this that the American leadership has simply not taken heed of the Soviet proposals given in the recent past and views them as not having occurred -- proposals which all of West Europe paid attention to and because of which the vice president must now travel.

According to reliable information, opinions within the U.S. leadership are substantially divided over whether it is necessary for the United States to stubbornly insist on its earlier position on the question of Euromissiles. Some high-ranking officials in the State Department believe that if Bush does not take new proposals, then his forthcoming visit to Bonn, for example, could turn into a catastrophe. However, when asked by journalists about this, the vice president, as I said, affirmed he is not taking any new proposals.

NATIONAL BANK CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

LD300546 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Interview with Matyas Timar, chairman of the Hungarian National Bank on "168 Hours" program with Andras Dormany on 25 Jan; place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What can we expect from 1983? Will we be able to raise further loans? It is no secret that further credits will be needed in order for us to preserve our solvency.

[Answer] The economy in general does not like crude intervention. The basic continuity of the processes is very important. From the summer of 1981 to the summer of 1982, the credit market virtually stopped functioning as far as the socialist countries were concerned.

[Question] You are referring to the private banks here.

[Answer] Yes, the large commercial banks. The IMF granted us credits of approximately $600 million. This is a long-term loan and was granted to us on conditions more favorable than those generally given by the commercial banks. We drew a smaller part, approximately 130 million of this last year; the larger part is available to us in 1983.

The negotiations with the World Bank have not been concluded yet. They are, however, at an advanced state. We can raise a certain amount of money in loans for energy rationalization, the development of grain production and the development of our most competitive branches of industry.

[Question] It is fortunate that the programs preferred and supported by the World Bank are largely the same as those which we support at home in any case.

[Answer] This is no accident, this is something that is supported by economic rationality. I expect these negotiations to be concluded within a month or two and then we shall take up the credits for these purposes as well.

[Question] You have mentioned negotiations. Are these really negotiations? There is a belief afoot that these international organizations often dictate, almost give instructions to the governments of member states when they lay down conditions for providing credit.

[Answer] Well, in connection with Hungary there is no question of this. Our views coincided in many respects during the negotiations.

As I have said, these are underpinned by economic rationality. There were debates concerning the rate of which certain measures should be carried out and the period of time for which they are to be in force; however, our discussions ended with mutual understanding and agreement.

[Question] The solvency of the enterprises is another frequently discussed topic. Problems often arise and result in so-called queues.

[Answer] There are always production problems, problems concerning economic profile, efficiency and work organization behind these phenomena. Those enterprises which find themselves with payment difficulties have many tasks to tackle. What the bank can do is, on the one hand, issue the necessary sums for paying wages -- we always do that -- and, on the other hand, endeavor to localize these problems to those enterprises where they really exist, ensuring that these problems do not spread to properly functioning associated enterprises.

[Question] In other words, if an enterprise cannot pay one of its partners because it has not been paid either, then the bank steps in.

[Answer] Let there be no misunderstanding, the number of enterprises facing payment difficulties is small, a few dozen out of approximately 1,000 Hungarian enterprises. This is a small circle, although a recurring one.

[Question] There are, however, very important enterprises among them.

[Answer] Yes, that is so.

[Question] Can enterprises receive credit at the present time, in 1983? You treat certain areas as priorities; at the same time practically all the available money has already been distributed. If an enterprise comes up with a really good idea but hasn't enough money to realize it, can it get money even in the present, tight situation?

[Answer] Yes, there are funds which are not fully allocated as yet; the possibility also exists that the canceling of projects which are no longer topical will free funds and then these can be devoted to better purposes. There are also some reserves; thus, there is the possibility of providing credit for the best purposes.

COAL MINING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

LD281912 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 28 (MTI) -- The 6th session of the Hungarian-Soviet Coal-Mining Economic, Technical and Scientific Committee has been wound up in Moscow. The Hungarian delegation was headed by Laszlo Kapolyi, state secretary of industry. The two sides signed a protocol on next years' mutual deliveries of mining equipment.

Laszlo Kapolyi held a discussion with Boris Bratchenko, minister of coal industry, Petr Neporozhniy, minister of electric power development and electrification, and Vitaliy Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BUSH VISIT TO EUROPE NOTED

LD291033 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The news agencies are writing a lot about the journeys of Washington Statesmen. Vice President Bush is setting off for West Europe and Secretary of State George Shultz has chosen a different route which will take him to the Asian countries. Undoubtedly, we will be following the journey of the American vice president with the greatest interest on our continent.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY commentator Karol Szyndzielorz cites a statement by THE NEW YORK TIMES: If Bush has nothing to offer in Europe, (?his) expedition will end in political disaster. For this reason it is now being suggested that Bush has something (?for NATO), variants on the zero option or [word indistinct] of preparations for a summit meeting. Was it necessary, however, to give the vice president the task of going to Bonn, Brussels, Geneva, and Rome in the role of a presidential envoy when it could have just as easily have been settled through ambassadors and heads of delegations?

WARSAW REPORTS POPE SCHEDULED TO VISIT 18 JUNE

LD301900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] We start the foreign news with an item which has been carried by virtually all agencies of the world. The press spokesman of the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp who is at present in Rome, told journalists in the Vatican today that Pope John Paul II will arrive in Poland on a pilgrimage on 18 June this year as agreed during the meeting between Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and Primate Jozef Glemp on 8 November last year.

The spokesman of the primate of Poland has also made available to journalists the contents of the pastoral letter to the faithful in which the Polish Episcopate says the following, among other things: We embark with joy on the preparations for the second pilgrimate by the holy father to his homeland.

In the pastoral letter the Polish bishops also urge the faithful to pray in the intention of the pope, stressing the need for a worthy reception of John Paul II in his homeland.

TRYBUNA LUDU CONDEMNS RFE ANTICHURCH ALLEGATIONS

AU281827 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jan 83 p 5

[Commentary signed: "(SAL)": "The Diabolical Operation 'Kruk'"]

[Excerpts] The problematic relations between the state and the Roman Catholic Church in Poland have long been a favorite topic for deliberation by the Munich-based radio "Free Europe". On 11 January 1983 Mr Jozef Ptaczek took the RFE microphone and presented an eyeopener entitled "Antichurch Operation Codenamed 'Kruk' ['Raven']."

To begin with Mr Ptaczek expresses indignation at the Polish authorities who publicize "...the church hierarchy's pronouncements and its measures, especially those of the primate of Poland, which could give the impression that the church agrees to a certain degree with the actions of the regime." We do not wonder at this indignation. Judging from the Munich standpoint, a scandal always occurs when the head of the Polish church appeals -- due to a feeling of responsibility for the church itself -- for caution, commonsense, honest work, and actions in the name of Christian love, or when he propagates the highest patriotic causes instead of glorifying obstinacy and hate and calls for actions which could only bring the Poles misfortunes, which would of course be such

very tasty tidbits for certain circles of politicians and Western propagandists. Both RFE and the Parisian KULTURA nursed a grudge against Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski for the very same thing.

Mr Ptaczek then goes on to unravel the sensation by starting with a common lie. He refers to the paltry text which, as he himself admitted, is "circulating around Krakow, copied on the instructions of the security services..." as being a "document." We can all differentiate between the value and definition of a document as opposed to that of some anonymous copy.

By accepting this copy as a document and doggedly believing in the copy's authenticity (the Krakow PRZEKROJ has such a column entitled: "Let He Who Wishes...Read and Believe"), Mr Ptaczek reveals the diabolical plan which was worked out "presumably during the first months of martial law," a plan which openly leads back to "preparing the ground for a general encounter with the church."

The authorities want to create divisions within the clergy by differentiating between "loyal" and "extremist," priests. The militia has lists of "extremists," as well as records of clergymen "who indulge in alcohol, do not observe their vow of celibacy, or are also at odds with the church authorities." The security services will of course put these lists to good use. There are eight names of priest-extremists on the list of the Krakow diocese, Mr Ptaczek proclaims. The security services, we further learn from the same source, have eight priests under constant surveillance, as well as "the academic clergy, seminaries, and the papal department of theology." (Here, by the way, Mr Ptaczek departs from the real truth, since there is in Krakow a papal academy of theology.)

And finally the last eyeopener: "...a former priest from Czestochowa and two former seminarians are now advisers to the security services. One of the latter is from the Niepokalanow seminary and the other is from a Krakow seminary."

So much from Mr Ptaczek from "Free Europe."

Although the news about the 'Kruk' operation is false from beginning to end, it would be very pleasant if even one fact presented by Jozef Ptaczek were true.

WALESA SEEKS TO 'REBUILD PLURALISTIC UNIONISM'

NC301834 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 30 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa says he will personally -- and legally -- work to rebuild pluralistic unionism in Poland, vowing that an eventual victory for the banned Solidarity union he once headed is "inevitable." He said he would pursue the fight at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, where he was just rehired, and that he "seriously" expected to be re-arrested. "My bags are packed," Mr Walesa said in an interview to appear in the next issue of the Swiss weekly, L'ILLUSTRE, an advance copy of which was given to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here.

The "disastrous" effects of Polish martial law, from an economic and social point of view, already constitute "a political victory" for the country's labor movement, he said. "I am sincerely convinced that our victory is inevitable."

"Look closely at the effects of martial law," said Mr Walesa. "The condition of the economy has worsened, the hostility of the population toward the government is greater and greater."

Today, he said, it is a question of taking stock of the cost of martial law, "which will bring a lot of people to think." The objective, he added, is to "rebuild" pluralistic unionism, "the only logical solution," which the government will be "forced to accept" in the long run.

Mr Walesa has never disavowed the clandestine leadership of Solidarity, which, in its last declaration on January 22 said society should prepare for a general strike to force the government into a compromise.

He said the "means and the directions" of the return to unionism depended on the individual. "As for me," he said, "I am being watched constantly and can therefore do nothing in secrecy. My path can only be that of legality."

He said he was prepared to pursue the campaign at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, where he has technically been rehired but not yet given an actual job. The shipyards are "the cradle of Solidarity," he said. "If I return there, I would, in the company of people who have placed their confidence in me, reflect on the possible paths toward realizing our objectives. "I already have some ideas," he added, "but they will have to be put to the shipyard workers for us to debate them together."

A priority, he said, would be the liberation of "thousands of Solidarity members still in prison." He said the fight would be directed "neither against the party, nor socialism, nor the government. We do not want to overthrow the government, nor to replace it. We want it to serve the nation and the workers, relying on us for support. This is what we are fighting for."

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR GENERAL STRIKE PLANS

NC281331 Paris AFP in English 1326 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 28 (AFP) -- The underground leadership of the banned Solidarity trade union has called for active preparations for a general strike and other forms of ressitance to force the authorities to compromise. In a powerful reaffirmation of militancy, the National Coordinating Committee declared that the only road now open is that of "resistance and struggle" in the face of the "totalitarian dictatorship" that was being established in Poland.

The Solidarity leadership, known as the TKK, made its call in a statement issued January 22 but which reached Western correspondents here late yesterday. It said a general strike was "inevitable" and would constitute "the strongest weapon" to force the regime to compromise with the population. The call for generalised resistance mentioned systematic opposition to the regime, boycotts and economic struggle as methods of operating.

The statement reaffirmed the goals set out by Solidarity's first congress: a workers-control republic with a system of controls on the autnorities. This, the new Solidarity statement said, would "not be contrary to the idea of socialism" nor to the existing international order, as Poland's communist allies should not endorse "a generally-detested dictatorship that gives the country no hope for development."

The declaration was the committee's first message since December 31, the day that Poland's 12-month-old martial law regulations were suspended. The statement was signed by Solidarity's former second-in-command and the head of its Warsaw district branch Zbigniew Bujak, as well as by Jozef Pinior, Eugeniusz Szumeijko and Wladyslaw Hardek.

In addition to a general strike, the committee urged other means of resistance: boycotts of all associations supporting the government and "social support committees" to feed Poles who might be dismissed for refusing to join official trade unions. Any concessions to the authorities, the statement said, would be viewed as "a sign of weakness" and would contribute to "strengthening the repression."

Clearly anxious to avoid the experience of December 10 when a poorly planned strike call went largely unheeded, the committee said its proposed nation-wide work stoppage must have "generally known and accepted objectives." In preparation, it said, "we must formulate a minimum social program" putting forward basic demands but also "taking account of limitations stemming from political reality, both national and international."

The statement acknowledged that until now the authorities have been able to use force to break the strikes, but it warned that such a situation was destined to change. "The time is coming," the Solidarity statement said, "when a decision (by the regime) to resort to force will threaten the existence of the dictatorship itself."

In another section, the statement appealed to the international labor organization (ILO) to send observers to the trial of seven Soldiarity leaders arrested last December 23 on charges of plotting against the state. "The indictment of representatives democratically elected by a union of 10 million members is equivalent to putting on trial the whole Solidarity union, the August 1980 agreements (allowing independent unions) and the process of democratization that they started," it asserted.

Bujak on 1983 Plans

AU261022 Vienna KURIER in German 26 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Underground Solidarity, which has manifested its existence again by the latest radio broadcast and by a demonstration in Warsaw, has no intention of giving up. This emerges from an interview with "Solidarity" leader Zbigniew Bujak, who has gone into the underground. Following are some excerpts from the interview which has come into the hands of KURIER:

[Question] What are the plans of "Solidarity" for 1983?

[Bujak] The boycott of the new trade unions was one of our greatest successes in 1983. It will be continued. I do not think that the government has such strong means at its disposal as to enable it to compel the people to join the new trade unions. One would have to use particularly perfidious methods, for example the issuance of food and textile rationing coupons only to trade union members, to break the boycott.

[Question] Will there be strikes and demonstrations?

[Bujak] It is difficult to say anything about that. One must think about some forms of manifestations [kundgebungen], other than those forms of last year. We all must work on this.

[Question] What program does the underground "Solidarity" have?

[Bujak] If we succeed at all in working out a complete program, then it will be a program in the service of understanding. In other words, it will not be a program of an armed underground that wants to overthrow the government, but a positive program aimed at an evolution of the system.

[Question] How can "Solidarity" operate?

[Bujak] What is ahead of us is the struggle for the opportunity of open activity. It is necessary to find forms that permit us to make use of the gaps that are left open by the law, perhaps in the form of "societies," "cooperatives" or clubs.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS MEETING OF VOIVODAS, MAYORS

LD282104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A session of voivodas and mayors of voivodship towns has been devoted to a discussion of the conclusions for 1983 that result from assessment of the implementation of the economic tasks last year. Deputy premiers, ministers, and heads of the central offices took part in the session, which was chaired by the premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Wieslaw Sadowski, chairman of the Main Statistical Office [GUS], presented a statistical picture of Poland in 1982. He stated that production effectivenss is still low, but the course of events last year indicates that the economy has begun to emerge from the crisis. Industrial sales were 2 percent lower than in 1981; however, the indices of the drop, which still amounted to 12 or so percent in the first months of the year, systematically improved, and in October, November, and December a relatively rapid production increase was already perceptible. Unfavorable phenomena included deterioration in industrial production quality and labor's social productivity.

In his turn, Stanislaw Nieckarz, minister of finance, characterized Poland's financial and payments situation, stressing that highly dynamic trade turnover with the socialist countries had been recorded. For the first time in many years a surplus of over $400 million was achieved in payments turnover with the capitalist countries. A difficult money market situation continues to prevail in Poland. During the first quarter this year one continues to observe a high rate of increase in per capita incomes, which outstrips the amount of goods for sale. The state's budget deficit should be lower than has been assumed, however. Assessing the country's financial situation in general, Minister Nieckarz stressed that last year the disorganization of the country's financial system was halted.

Wladyslaw Jablonski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, stated that there has not yet been any clear progress in management effectiveness. He reported that a special anti-inflation program is being prepared, an integral part of which will be the plan for cost cutting actions. It is envisaged that further decisions to raise wages and social benefits will be suspended, while the principles of credit policy for enterprises will be adhered to rigorously. The possibility of witholding the credit allocations to young married couples, with the exception of persons receiving new dwellings and single mothers with children to raise, is also being considered.

These three speeches provided the basis for discussion. The voivodas who rose to speak reported on the implementation of last year's economic tasks in their regions. They stated that the results could not be deemed satisfactory everywhere and at all times. Among the problems requiring solution in 1983, the main ones mentioned were aspirations to satisfy the population's basic needs and improve working peoples' social and living conditions. Issues of the provision of food and the necessities of accelerating housing construction and municipal economic development and streamlining trade were given pride of place. It was stated that working people are dissatisfied with unjustified price increases, especially since they are not accompanied by improvements in product quality. In view of this, attention was drawn to the need to expand the range of goods covered by official prices.

Cases of money payments that are unconnected with productive results -- for instance, in the form of prizes -- were criticized during the session. The necessity of introducing cost-cutting programs in various areas, including the spheres of employment and the exploitation of work time, was stressed.

Farming issues were also discussed. the voivodas accentuated the need to direct larger amounts of the means of production to those voivodships that have a chance of becoming food basins [zywniosciowe zaglebie].

Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke at the end of the session.

Speaks on Situation, Tasks

LD282307 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Warsaw 28 Jan -- Poland's voivods and voivodships-level city mayors came together in Warsaw today for a conference devoted to practical economic conclusions arising for the year 1983 from Poland's economic performance in the past year. The conference was chaired by Prime Minister Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

The debate was summed up by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who said that there was common conviction that the past year, and especially the recent months, brought marked progress and that "we are able to overcome difficulties if we muster up all our resources."

The prime minister pointed to the need for consistent implementation of the reform. He stressed that it is necessary to fight the instances of excessive and unjustified growth in wealth of some people at the expense of others, at the expense of society.

He also spoke about the need for resolute steps to save materials, raw materials and energy. In this context he emphasized the need to increase production, especially for the home market. This is linked with the need for rational employment, involvement of technical intelligentsia in the process to improve the economy.

Referring to the tasks facing agriculture and food economy, the prime minister stressed that all must be done to make the resolutions of the PUWP CC and UPP CC joint plenary meeting would be consistently implemented.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also said it was necessary to upgrade the rank of the emerging trade union movement and to reach for social initiatives which are focused in the national rebirth.

ORZECHOWSKI HEADS IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION MEETING

LD291047 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A session of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Commission took place today. The chairman of the Party's ideological voivodship committees took part. The session was chaired by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski. The commission debated the program of party work to develop the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON] and the assumptions of programmatic work in the big industrial mileus of the working class. Summing up the deliberations of the commission, Marian Orzechowski stressed that party members functioning within PRON ought to create opportunities for the development of economic and social initiatives aimed at improving the working of all links of the socialist state, as well as at molding attitudes and behavior among citizens that would overcome the existing divisions and effects of conflict.

The commission also heard a report by (Wladyslaw Lorano), head of the PZPR Central Committee Ideological Department on the course of preparations for the 12th plenum of the party Central Committee and adopted a plan for its sessions during the first 6 months of this year.

CZYREK SPEAKS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD282049 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A joint session of the presidia of the All-Polish Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe, assessed the international situation and the role of social organizations and movements, and forces of progress in consolidating peace and security in the world.

At the meeting Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, described the current international situation and pointed out the threat to peace which arises from the policy of the present United States Administration. He stressed that the policy of the American Administration is striving for confrontation, including military confrontation. Jozef Czyrek also stated that the policy of sanctions on the part of the United States, against the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community, turned out to be ineffective. Our countries not only held up under the economic pressure, but at the same time, put forward new peace initiatives, an example of which is the Prague declaration of the member states of the Warsaw Pact. The stand taken there, said the Central Committee secretary, has a chance to become the beginning and the subject of international dialogue.

The participants of the meeting, representing various political, academic and creative circles, religious and sociovocational organizations, adopted a statement in which they state that the international situation gives rise to deep anxiety and fears in societies in Europe and in the whole world. This anxiety is fully shared by the Polish peace movement, in connection with a (?qualitatively) more dangerous phase in the race in nuclear and conventional armaments.

PAP SUMMARIZES FORMER EXECUTIVES' TRIAL RESULTS

LD292224 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 29 Jan -- One hundred and thirty-four cases against 353 persons, including 173 former executives and 180 implicated subordinates of the former have been in the files of the Ministry of Justice at the end of this month, the ministry sources say. By January 25, 107 former top executives had been tried, 70 of them were convicted, 27 acquitted and the charges against the remainder were dropped.

Those who have been tried include, for example, 3 former ministers and a chairman of a central office, a former deputy minister, 11 former voivodas (5 convicted, 5 acquitted, and lawsuit discontinued for one of them), 8 former-vice-voivodas (4 convicted, and 4 acquitted), 6 former secretaries of the PUWP voivodship committees (4 acquitted, 1 convicted and lawsuit discontinued for one of them), 5 former secretaries of PUWP district, city and town-rural commune committees (5 convicted and lawsuit discontinued for 2), 19 former city mayors and chiefs of rural communes (4 acquitted, lawsuit discontinued for one and 14 convicted).

Courts have also convicted a deputy to the Polish Sejm (parliament) for the previous term of office, a militia voivodship commander in chief, a university president, two heads of departments of the PUWP voivodship committees, and 5 heads of departments of voivodship offices.

The sentences include 2 years in prison for 54 former executives, from 2 to 5 years in prison for 54 former executives, from 2 to 5 years in prison for 6 of them, and more than 5 years in prison for 7 of them. Sentences have been conditionally suspended for about a half of those convicted. Prison sentences were also accompanied by fines.

Those who have faced trial were mostly charged with appropriation of social property, mismanagement, accepting bribes, abuse of authority or negligence of duty.

CHANGES IN CUSTOMS DUTY PLANNED TO PREVENT ABUSE

LD281614 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] There will be changes in customs policy. The chairman of the Central Customs Office said in an interview that the present import tariff is too liberal and this is being more and more widely abused by people who import goods in large quantities for business purposes. It is planned to set two import tariffs: Goods imported for own use will be charged according to the existing tariff, but it will be increased if the quantity of goods indicates a commercial objective.

With regard to exports it is planned to abandon giving permission, and instead to introduce high charges in order to discourage the export of certain goods from Poland.

Speculation has been encompassing more and more goods. In Szczecin, an illegal trade in books is increasing. So-called book traders are even making use of state centers for illegal transactions at all sorts of book fairs. They demand 5-10 times the existing price for new books.

INVESTIGATIONS INTO 'BLACK MARKET DEALINGS'

LD302259 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] Warsaw 30 Jan -- Over 12 thousand inquiries and investigations into black market dealings, by 86 percent more than in 1981, were instituted last year, according to data of the militia headquarters' office for combatting economic offences. Misdemeanour courts dealt with 23 thousand individual cases and nearly 69 thousand persons were ticketed for minor speculation offences. Hoarded goods worth 227 million zlotys were discovered on the premises of shop and the value of goods confiscated from the black market reached nearly half a billion zlotys (5.8 million dollars according to the official rate of exchange).

POLISH TV AIRS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS PROGRAM

LD281133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Today Polish television renewed the international journalism program "Poland and the World," which was very popular several years (?ago), and was edited and chaired by Mieczyslaw Rakowski. In the first edition of the renewed series Mieczyslaw Rakowski handed over the presentation of the program to Professor Michal Dobroczynski of the Polish Institute of International Affairs, editor in chief of the monthly international journal SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE. As in the past, experts on international issues will be invited to take part in "Poland and the World." Professors Wladyslaw Markiewicz and Artur Bodnar and lecturer (Janusz Stefanowicz) took part in the first (?edition) of the new series. They tried to define the links between Poland's position and the international situation.

WARSAW REPORTS 27-28 JAN VISIT BY GDR'S AXEN

LD290050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, visited Warsaw 27-28 January. He was received by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, to whom he conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. He also held talks with Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. During their meetings they discussed implementation of the programs and resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Issues connected with interparty cooperation and plans for further development of contacts between the two countries were discussed. Views on certain international problems were also exchanged.

Hermann Axen informed the meeting participants about preparations for the Berlin international conference marking the 100th death anniversary and the 165th birth anniversary of Karl Marx.

MUTUAL TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LAOS

LD261824 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Vientiane 26 Jan -- A protocol between the Governments of Poland and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the mutual deliveries of goods and payments for 1983 was signed here. The protocol provides for a real rise in the commodity exchange between the two states, including the supplies of coffee, plywood and cigarettes to Poland. The protocol was signed by Polish and Laotian deputy ministers of foreign trade Antoni Karas and Ch. Bounnaphon respectively.

COOPERATION 'PROGRAM' SIGNED IN ATHENS

LD281046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between Poland and Greece up to 1985 has been signed in Athens. The Polish delegation, including the director of the Foreign Ministry's Department for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation, was received by Greek Minister of Culture Melina Merkouri.

BRIEFS

TRANSIT CARGO FIGURES -- (Zygfryd Zelman), head of the Exploitation and Trade Department, says in an interview that last year the handling of transit cargo amounted to almost 2.5 million tons at the ports of Szczecin and Swinouscie. This was about 16 percent of the total amount of cargo transloaded at the ports. An increase of about 400,000 tons in the transloading of transit cargo is anticipated as compared to 1982. This would be a 16 percent increase. The transit cargo at the ports is headed for Hungary, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. The main item bound for Austria is ore; for Czechoslovakia ore, raw materials with a phosphorus content, loose sugar and sugar in sacks; and for Hungary the main items for transloading are about 130,000 tonnes of apatite and about 60,000 tons of ore. The ports could cope with the more transit cargo if the supply of train cars were adequate. [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 27 Jan 83 LD]

OBJECTIVES OF BUSH'S EUROPEAN TOUR REVIEWED

LD302041 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] In connection with the departure of U.S. Vice President Bush on his diplomatic tour of West Europe, and Secretary of State Shultz's visit to China, THE WASHINGTON POST today stresses that both visits have the same objective: to restore what the present U.S. Government has lost during the previous 2 years.

At the same time, the evaluation made in Moscow is that the real objective of U.S. Vice President Bush's European tour is to continue to exercise strong U.S. pressure on its allies in Europe. Soviet press comment claims that due to the attention the world public and political officials in the West are paying to Soviet disarmament proposals, Washington needs fresh, strong pressure to obtain from its allies the confirmation of their previous assent for the deployment of U.S. missiles in West European countries.

PAPERS REVIEW REAGAN'S STATE OF UNION SPEECH

AU281429 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 January on pages 1 and 13 carries a 900-word report from New York by Gordana Logar reviewing President Reagan's State of the Union message to the U.S. Congress. Logar notes that in his "effectively delivered speech" President Reagan did two things that are "unusual" for him: He appealed to the Democrats to put aside party interests and work jointly to find solutions for the economic problems and, at the same time, he spoke "with a dosage of self-criticism about the suffering of the unemployed and the difficulties experienced by the young black people who cannot find a place in schools or employment." However, Logar says, "the changed tone and greater understanding for the unemployed do not necessarily indicate that President Reagan will be more inclined to compromises in the coming months of stormier Congress debates. The same impression is made by Reagan's path of development in relation to the foreign policy and especially in relation to the arms race and the Soviet Union."

In his State of the Union speech, President Reagan did not speak at length about foreign policy but, Logar points out, "he showed a new approach in what he did say on that subject." He informed Moscow that he is ready for negotiations and that the United States would spare no efforts to preserve world peace but, at the same time, he warned the Soviet Union against threatening its neighboring and other countries in the world.

"Judging by all available evidence, Reagan has essentially remained true to everything that he preached, but the reality is obviously somewhat different and therefore, he has been compelled to change the tone and perhaps will also change the course somewhat, especially if he wants to remain in the White House for another term of office and also because the unemployed, discontented and poor held a demonstration in Washington during his speech," Logar concludes her report in BORBA.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 January on page one carries a 900-word report from New York by its permanent correspondent J. Gustincic also reviewing President Reagan's State of the Union message to the U.S. Congress as well as the first commentaries on the message by the U.S. media. According to Gustincic, Reagan's speech was nearly exclusively "devoted to the economic situation in the country," and "the foreign policy was left hanging dejectedly somewhere on the sidelines." Gustincic reports that, in the opinion of some American commentators, the State of the Union message indicates no profound change in the essence of Reagan's approach to problems. Such a change might yet take place, these commentators believe, but only under further pressures from the Congress.

Although Reagan demands the freezing of all federal expenses, he makes one exception, that is, defense and weapons spending. "In this respect, Reagan is unyielding," Gustincic reports. He also notes that in his speech Reagan devoted far greater attention to "the forgotten and neglected" than he did in his message a year or 2 years ago." However, the general impression is that the basic premise of the Republican administration on the need for large savings has not changed. In view of the administration's plans for military spending, "it is suspected that the spending for social, educational, scientific and even technological programs of a general nature will once again be the main spheres of saving," Gustincic says. However, "the bargaining in relation to the President's second State of the Union speech is only beginning and the deliberations over the extent of the President's power continue with it," Gustincic concludes.

STAMBOLIC INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

BK291000 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0816 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Jakarta, Jan 29 (ANTARA-OANA) -- The non-aligned countries are expected to exercise a political pressure on the great powers and on other international factors so as to open a genuine dialogue with a view to curbing the arms race, stopping intervention and aggression, and creating conditions for realizing the right of each country to an independent and free dev lopment.

This was stated by the president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Petra Stambolic in an interview with ANTARA's chief reporter, Ismail Albanjar, on the eve of his state visit to Indonesia.

Since the visit is taking place on the eve of the seventh summit conference of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi and at the time of the worsening international situation, it is natural that his talks with President Suharto will place particular emphasis on what the non-aligned countries should do at this important gathering in order to reverse the present trends in international relations.

According to President Stambolic, his visit to Indonesia is a manifestation of the shared desire to further strengthen the long standing friendly relations existing between two non-aligned countries.

He said the visit will also demonstrate the mutual readiness of both sides to invest fresh efforts towards the comprehensive development of the bilateral cooperation in the economic and all other fields.

"I would say that the present visit signifies the continuity in the exchange of views that has been going on between representatives of our countries for almost 3 decades, and that it will give a new impetus to the overall development of our relations," he said.

Talking on bilateral relations, President Stambolic describes them as successful developed in many areas.

He said, "our political relations are very good. We have developed an important cooperation within the Non-aligned Movement and at the international level.

According to him, the actual possibilities of the two countries, and all that have been achieved so far in the bilateral cooperation, reaffirmed the belief that there exist all necessary preconditions for and the common interest in an even more rapid and more comprehensive development over all relations. [as received]

In this, Yugoslavia attaches special significance to the promotion of economic cooperation which is far from being in accordance with the real possibilities and common needs of the both countries.

"Therefore," he stresses, "we must pay the greatest attention to cooperation in this area, since it is beyond any doubt that economic relations are of primary importance to the development of overall relations."

"I would like to point out in particular that the present world economic crisis makes it incumbent upon us, the non-aligned and other developing countries, to strengthen our mutual economic cooperation."

He said it is necessary for the governments and the businessmen of the both countries to do their utmost and explore every possibility for raising the economic cooperation to a higher level. In addition to increased trade, "we should display greater courage in developing more advanced forms of cooperation, such as industrial production cooperation, joint ventures, transfer of technology, etc."

When talking about the international situation today which he described as being not good, President Stambolic added that the world peace and security of the peoples and countries are threatened by intensified rivalry between the great powers and blocs, by a frightening arms race, use of force, intervention, interference in internal affairs and a dramatically deteriorated economic situation in the world.

According to him, in view of such development, the non-aligned countries have a particularly important role to play today and an obligation proceeding from authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment, to urge strongly the strengthening of peace and resolving of outstanding political and economic problems.

"I believe that there are growing expectations in the international community, even among some bloc countries and social forces in them, that the non-aligned countries will play such a role and that the seventh conference of non-aligned countries in New Delhi will make an important contribution to the efforts aimed at redressing the world situation," the president said.

He stated that Yugoslavia attached utmost important to the coming seventh summit conference in New Delhi and was convinced that it would further affirm the policy and the movement of non-alignment as a powerful factor in the struggle for peace in the world.

The efforts made in this direction, according to him, will contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the movement and promoting mutual cooperation and solidarity.

When asked if the Non-aligned Movement today is still being taken into account by the superpowers, President Stambolic said there have been attempts in the past to subject the policy and the movement to bloc-rivalry, to disregard their global and independent character.

Although such tendencies have not quite ceased, the president said, no one, not even the superpowers, can bypass or ignore today the role of the policy and movement of non-aligned, the evolvement of international relations and in dealing with the key international issues. [paragraph as received]

History shows that the spread and strengthening of the policy of non-alignment has aroused the growing interest of the superpowers for the positions and actions of the non-aligned countries, the president said.

According to President Stambolic, Yugoslavia has, from the very outset, actively contributed to the strengthening of the unity of the Non-aligned Movement.

"I would like to recall, he said, that President Tito has always emphasized that the unity and solidarity of the aligned countries constitute a fundamental precondition for the discharge of the historical mission of our movement.

"We have always considered that unity can only be built upon the basic principles, by a democratic consensus and respecting the differences emanating from the objective conditions prevailing in individual countries."

Answering the question if there is a need to hold a meeting of prominent leaders from the countries that pioneered the non-aligned confab in Belgrade 1961 with the purpose of reidentifying the goals and the principles of the movement, President Stambolic said, one should have in mind that the policy and movement of non-aligned are based on political and ideological pluralism.

Precisely this circumstance has made it possible for the movement to grow constantly and to rally the majority of the countries in the world on the basis of their common option for the principles and goals of non-alignment.

These basic principles and goals, according to President Stambolic, established at the first summit conference in 1961, have been enriched in substance at the subsequent conferences of the highest representatives of non-aligned countries.

"Therefore, we see no need for re-identifying the goals and criteria of non-alignment," he said and added, what is needed is a continous struggle for the consistent and creative application of these principles and goals to all actions of the non-aligned countries and in their mutual relations.

In this respect, the founding members and other members of the Non-aligned Movement share equal responsibility, he said.

President Stambolic in his answer to a question, does not share the opinion which said the Non-aligned Movement today no longer reflects the aspirations which was born in 1961 and that it has changed under the influence of those who are trying to draw it closer to one of the blocs.

There is no doubt that the complexity of the relation within the movement, caused by objective factors and differences existing among the non-aligned countries is being used in the attempts to channel the Non-aligned Movement in the direction of bloc interests, he said.

However, according to him, the entire activities of the movement so far related to the principal issues burdening the present-day world have shown that these attempts have been successfully neutralized.

"I would say that in this period of preparations for the seventh summit in New Delhi, the overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries have become firmer in their determination to preserve the orginal, independence-orientation of the policy and Movement of Non-alignment. I think that we have today a situation similar to that which existed at the time of the founding of the movement in 1961 and this is very positive, which reaffirms us in our belief that in New Delhi we will be able to strengthen further the unity and cohesion of our movement," the president said.

When asked what the Non-aligned Movement could do for the restoration of peace between Iraq and Iran, about the settlement of the Kampuchea and Afghanistan conflicy, particularly after the summit in New Delhi, President Stambolic stated his view that first and foremost, the summit should deal with the global problems facing the world today, such as strengthening of peace, resolving of economic and development problems, disarmament, decolonization and the promotion of mutual cooperation among the non-aligned countries. The non-aligned countries should agree at the summit on actions to be taken with the aim of resolving those problems and crises which have a broader impact on the international situation, and which threaten the security of individual nations and entire regions. "What I have in mind," he said, "is, in the first place, the crisis in the Middle East and in southern Africa, the problem of Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraqi war." It is well known, he said, that Yugoslavia considers that a lasting and just solution of these crises can only be found on the basis of strict respect for the legitimate right and interests of the peoples and countries involved in these crises.

Such solutions imply the withdrawal of foreign troops, cessation of hostilities, putting an end to foreign interference and initiating negotiations on the peaceful settlement of outstanding problems.

About Yugoslavia's expectation to the result of the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi, President Stambolic express his conviction that India will play its role as the host the best possible way to contribute towards the full political success of the conference which the summit should define the position of the non-aligned countries with respect to the challenges presently facing the entire international community. [as received]

The conference, he said, should assert the viability of the policy of non-alignment, ensure the unity of our movement and lay the broad lines of action aimed at reinforcing peace, security and the independence of countries and peoples, concluded the president.

TANJUG Reports on Interview

LD292014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1740 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 29 (TANJUG) -- The unity of the Movement of Non-alignment can be developed only on the basis of the movement's basic principles, democratic consensus and the acknowledgement of differences deriving from the objective conditions in individual countries.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic stated the above in an interview given in connection with his forthcoming visit to Indonesia to Indonesian news agency ANTARA editor-in-chief Ismail Albanjar.

Proceeding from the above position, Stambolic said, Yugoslavia sees no need for any "redefining" of the criteria and goals of non-alignment. Stambolic underlined the need for a continual struggle for consistently implementing the principles and goals of the movement in all actions of the non-aligned countries and in their mutual relations. In this regard, the founding-countries (including Yugoslavia and Indonesia) but also the other member-countries of the movement have an equal responsibility Stambolic said.

Stambolic said that the complexity of relations within the Movement of Non-alignment, stemming from objective factors and differences between individual countries, is being used for attempts at re-orienting the movement to bloc interests. Recalling that the overall activity to date shows that these attempts have been neutralized, Stambolic set out that, in the present period of preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit, the commitment of the overwhelming majority of non-aligned countries to preserving the authentic and independent orientation of the policy and movement of non-alignment has grown stronger.

At the non-aligned summit in Delhi in the spring, it is above all necessary, Stambolic said, to discuss the problems the world faces today. It is necessary that the non-aligned countries decide on actions toward solving problems and crises which have a broader influence on the world situation and which endanger the security of individual nations and entire regions, Stambolic said. In this context, Stambolic cited the crises in the Middle East, southern Africa, Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war.

Yugoslavia maintains, Stambolic said, that lasting and equitable solutions to crises are possible only on the basis of strict respect for the legitimate rights and interests of the nations directly affected. This implies the withdrawal of foreign troops, the cessation of hostilities and solutions to open problems by peaceful means.

The Delhi summit is to confirm the vitality of the policy of non-alignment, to ensure the unity of the movement and to set the basic directions of action for strengthening peace, security and independence of countries and nations.

Stambolic assessed Yugoslav-Indonesian relations as very good and noted that the two countries have developed significant cooperation within the Movement of Non-alignment and at the international level in general. Stambolic urged the further strengthening of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Indonesia. It is necessary he added, for the governments and economy representatives of the two countries fully to engage themselves on exploring all possibilities for improving bilateral economic cooperation.

LIBYAN ARMED FORCES COMMANDER JABIR DEPARTS

LD281819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1710 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 28 (TANJUG) -- Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Revolution Command Council and commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left here Friday after heading his country's military delegation on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the visit, the senior visitor from friendly and non-aligned Libya had talks with his host Admiral Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary for natioal office [as received] he was also received by Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the Pesidency of Yugoslavia.

Readiness to continue promoting the successful, extensive cooperationbetween the two countries was expressed in all contacts Brigadier Jabir had during thevisit.

FURTHER ON SECURITY MEETING, DOLANC SPEECH

LD281529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT28 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- The 3-day discussion on the orgaizational and functional activity of the security services constitutes a solid basi for the scientific analysis of numerous questions relating to activity by all defense mehanisms in our society. This assessment was made by those who took part in the 3-da consultative meeting on the realization of the security function in the system of ocialist self-management, which ended today in the High School for Internal Affairsin Zemun. The meeting was organized by the high school, which is marking its 10th aniversary, and the patron was Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc.

Problems of security, which means first and foremost defense of the gins of socialist self-management, were discussed from both scientific and practical viwpoints of activity by the security services in the introductory report by Stane Dolanc ad in approximately 30 reports and statements.

The meeting fully affirmed the socialization of the system of securit and self-protection with the application of scientific knowledge in this sphere.

Although the main aim of the meeting was to seek a methodology of scintific research in the sphere of security, the meeting was also a platform which offered specific solutions for promoting the work of the security services.

The meeting was also attended by representatives of internal affair shools in Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia, and this was also an opportunity for specific agreement on promoting cooperation in educating cadres for the work of security and social self-protection.